

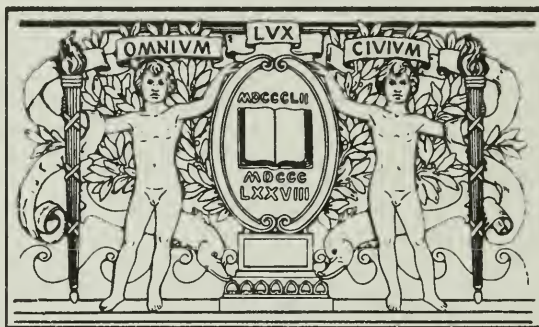
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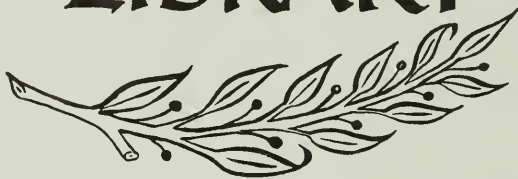
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND  
AMERICANIZATION  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



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# THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES G. REARDON, *Commissioner*

### DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

HELEN I. D. MCGILLICUDDY, *Director*

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### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1937, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its eighteenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which had existed as a separate governmental unit from July, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The state work with the foreign born has functioned for more than twenty years. The duties of the Division are outlined by Section 11, Chapter 69 of the General Laws as follows:

"The Director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization with the approval of the Advisory Board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

On November 23, 1937, Miss Mary A. Barr, who had been director of the Division since November 24, 1934, passed away after a long illness. Miss Barr had been a member of the Advisory Board of the Division of Immigration and Americanization since the date of its incorporation into the Department of Education. Her years of connection with the work and her active interest in the cause of Americanization long preceded her services as Director. While a member of the Advisory Board she made it her special duty for many years to attend the docking of boats at Boston, and showed her solicitude for young women immigrants by her watchful care that they safely reached their destination in the new world. During her term as Director, Miss Barr began a study of the problem of illiteracy particularly in its relation to the assimilation and naturalization of the foreign born. A special survey of the situation as it affected those of Portuguese birth or ancestry, including both colored and white population, particularly those resident in the southeastern part of the Commonwealth, was made for Miss Barr by Mr. Anthony J. Cardozo of Boston. This report was brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Education. Miss Barr also personally presented the matter before the Advisory Board of the Department of Education. Although, unfortunately, her serious illness prevented continuance of participation in the survey, a general committee, appointed by the Commissioner in June, 1937, for the study of the illiteracy problem in Massachusetts, worked toward the same goal directly under his leadership during the past year.

His Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley, appointed Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy as Director to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. There have been no other changes of the staff or Advisory Board.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1937

In the past year 41,640 men and women, mostly of foreign birth, have brought their problems to the officers of the Division. Slightly less than half called at the main office



at the State House. The branch offices recorded the following clients: Fall River, 4,690; New Bedford, 4,513; Worcester, 4,158; Lawrence, 4,039; and Springfield, 3,697.

These people came from 71 different countries. Of this diversity of national background, certain nationalities formed a great majority. Almost half of the total or 19,362 were subjects of the British Empire; 18,248 were born in the various countries of Europe; 2,513 were natives of the American continent exclusive of British possessions; and 911 were natives of Asia and Africa. The Italians, numbering 6,137, were the largest national group except those of British stock.

Approximately 73 per cent, or almost three fourths of the clients of the Division, sought help in naturalization. Assistance in filling out the various application blanks for naturalization was given to 20,770 persons. A new issue of the booklet called "The Constitution of the United States, With Suggestions for Those Preparing for Citizenship" has been printed and almost 50,000 booklets have been distributed to prospective citizens and their friends. The booklet gives the text of the Constitution of the United States, an outline of the naturalization procedure, and a list of questions and answers for the candidate for citizenship to study in preparation for the naturalization examination. The Governor of the Commonwealth added a foreword to the 1937 issue of this booklet and sent a greeting to the prospective citizens for whom the booklet is primarily intended.

#### BOSTON OFFICE

When, in 1914, the Massachusetts Commission of Immigration made its report to the General Court of the Commonwealth, one of its more important recommendations was that the State should assume special oversight over the conditions surrounding the arrival and release of immigrants and their journey from the port of arrival to their destination.

During the first two years of the State immigration work, 1917 and 1918, the World War practically closed the port to Boston. The social work of the Division at the piers began in 1919 with the re-opening of passenger traffic to the port and has continued ever since. According to the federal immigration records, 173,042 immigrant aliens have entered the port of Boston since 1919. The largest number in any one year, 51,565, passed through the port in 1921. The restrictive quota law of 1924 greatly reduced immigration. In 1930, 9,483 immigrants entered the port of Boston; in 1931, there was a sharp drop to 3,053 and a still greater decrease in 1932 to 660. The smallest number in the recent decade was in 1933 when 422 immigrants entered. Since then there has been a small increase varying a little from year to year. There were 543 immigrants who passed through the port of Boston in 1934; 522 in 1935; 630 in 1936; and 704 in 1937. From 1921 until 1928 the Division employed a social worker whose entire time was devoted to meeting the boats and visiting the newcomers in their homes. When this field worker resigned in 1928 the work was distributed among the other social workers of the Division in addition to their regular office duties. The present schedule of sailings to Boston has made this arrangement possible since the liners almost always dock at Boston on Sundays, Saturday afternoons or in the early morning hours. Since the summer of 1936, however, when the number of social workers at the Boston office was reduced to three, this additional, non-compensated, overtime work has proved a considerable burden. Overtime work on Sundays for four months of the year is a hardship, particularly since the pressure of office work has been so heavy that it is difficult to allow time off in return for the overtime. The need of this preventive work is obvious even though on each boat there are few aliens who need the protective care of the Commonwealth.

The past year has shown a noticeable increase in the number of clients who seek to bring relatives or friends from abroad for permanent residence here. This condition is apparent at all the offices, but the increase has been much more striking at the Boston office. In 1936 there were 2,382 persons recorded as seeking help in immigration matters. In 1937, 3,982 clients were so recorded. Applications for verification of legal admission were requested for 137 aliens who wished to bring other members of their families here. Petitions were filled out for 234 American citizens who sought to bring from abroad their husbands, wives, children or parents, almost twice the number seeking this service last year. In 1937 the Boston office assisted 1,392 persons to make affidavits of support for relatives or friends. In 1936 this same service was given to 726 persons.

Troubled conditions in Europe have no doubt stimulated the desire for the reunion

of families and probably extended the circle of interest beyond the fireside relatives who receive certain specified privileges under the laws. Immigration is still strictly limited by the quota law of 1924 and rigidly curtailed by the application by the American consuls of the "likely to become a public charge" clause of the immigration law of 1917. This regulation forbids entrance to the United States to anyone who is likely to become a public charge. Before immigration was checked at the source by the requirement that all immigrants must secure an immigration visa from the American consul located in the home district, many persons were permitted to enter the United States with few more tangible assets than good health, strong muscles, willing hands, and enough cash to carry them to their destination in the United States. The United States Immigration Service never set a definite amount as a minimum for "landing money" but the average immigrant traveling alone rarely had \$100 in cash or its equivalent on landing. In fact many in the early days of mass immigration were practically penniless. Nor were the relatives of those who sent abroad for their families usually required to demonstrate any more wealth than those they sent for. If the father of a family was a decent, hard-working laborer who had scraped enough together to furnish a home for his family and could show some cash to pay the necessary railway fares and if, in addition, he had a steady job, the immigration officials at the port rarely, if ever, debarred the family. The "likely to become a public charge" clause as interpreted at the port of entry was used to bar only those obviously already the recipients of public charity, or afflicted with diseases which might prevent them from earning a living.

The interpretation of the "likely to become a public charge" clause by the consuls has been much stricter than any port requirement ever attempted to be. Necessarily a determination on such a point must be discretionary with the individual consul. The consuls have been directed to take cognizance of the depression and in general have discouraged the immigration of those who might further depress the labor market. Obviously if jobs are at a premium a new immigrant who has no resources but his own earnings can make a success of life in America only by taking a job which could be had by a citizen or a resident alien if the newcomer stayed at home.

Few of the persons who desire to emigrate to the United States are themselves possessed of great wealth. Most of them are men and women who have earned their own livelihood at home and expect to work in America. Consequently, since the prospective newcomers are not wealthy, their relatives here make affidavits of support which are sent abroad to convince the consul that the individual immigrant is coming to those who are willing and able to support him. Mere willingness to assist the newcomer, as shown in a sworn statement giving an indefinite promise of support, is not sufficient. The affiant must submit definite documentary evidence of his possessions. To quote from the instruction sheet issued by one of the American Consulates abroad:

"Detailed documentary corroborative proof of the employment and assets of relatives who may guarantee an applicant's support should be submitted in duplicate. The statements and other documents submitted should be of a nature permitting of their permanent retention by the consular office.

1. *Employment*: Statement in duplicate, from employer, giving his title, on business letterhead showing: (1) how long employed there and whether still so employed; (2) present salary or wages; (3) the probable permanency of the position.

2. *Bank Accounts*: Statement, in duplicate, from bank official on bank letterhead showing: (1) present balance; (2) date on which account was opened; (3) whether the balance is an accumulation of successive deposits over a period of time or mainly the result of one or more large deposits and, if the latter, the amounts and dates of such deposits.

3. *Stocks and Bonds*: Statement, in duplicate, from bond or brokerage-house officials, safe-deposit or bank officials, etc., on business letterhead, indicating—(1) list of securities owned; (2) dates of purchase and prices paid; (3) method of payment and by whom; (4) proof of present ownership, current value, and, if bonds, whether registered or coupon.

4. *Cash Surrender Value of Insurance Policies*: Statement, in duplicate, from insurance company official, on business letter paper, stating: (1) type of policy; (2) face value; (3) date of policy; (4) current cash surrender value.

5. *Ownership of Mortgages*: Statement, in duplicate, from municipal or other appropriate authorities showing: (1) ownership and value of mortgage; (2) date



when ownership commenced; (3) rate of interest; (4) when and under what conditions interest and principal are payable.

6. *Real Property*: Statement, in duplicate, from municipal or other appropriate authorities, showing: (1) ownership of property; (2) date ownership commenced; (3) assessed value; (4) whether or not a mortgage exists against property and if so, in what amount.

7. *Ownership or Part Ownership of Business*: Statement, in duplicate, from Certified Public Accountant, Credit Agency, Bank or similar source showing in full detail: (1) ownership or part ownership of person concerned; (2) when such ownership or part ownership commenced; (3) present value of such ownership or part ownership; (4) income therefrom of person concerned over period of time; (5) balance statement.

8. *Affidavits of Support*: Affidavits guaranteeing the support of an applicant should be executed jointly by husbands and wives. They should set forth in detail: (1) when and where they became American citizens or when or where they were lawfully admitted to the United States; (2) their assets and income as well as their expenses and obligations (including the number of dependents and their ages); (3) the definite margin of income which would be available for the immigrant's support; (5) the exact reasons why they are willing to undertake the obligation; (6) that they guarantee the applicant's support so long as the applicant may remain in the United States."

Even more definite guarantees are sought by certain consuls in particular localities. The American consul at Dublin, Ireland, for instance, incorporates in his letters to relatives in the United States who seek to bring their kinsfolk here, a most explicit list of items of information to be sent by affiants. To quote from his letter:

*"The type of Information to be Furnished by Relatives in the United States.*

- (a) Affiant's age and state of health.
- (b) Their expenses and obligations and the number of their dependents.
- (c) Their past association with the applicant.
- (d) To what extent they may have contributed to the alien's support in the past.  
(Proof should be presented.)
- (e) Whether or not the offer of support is contingent upon the finding of employment by the alien within a given period of time.
- (f) Whether or not the offer of support includes clothing, and any medical and hospital bills the alien might incur.
- (g) The definite portion of their income, aside from that required to support their own family, which would be set aside for the alien's support, and the definite amount they are prepared to contribute for an indefinite period of time even in the event the alien for any reason should not continue to reside in their home.
- (h) What living accommodations would be provided for the alien.
- (i) The exact reason why they undertake to support the alien indefinitely in the absence of any direct obligation.
- (j) Affiants should state in their affidavits that they unqualifiedly guarantee the support of the alien so long as the alien may remain in the United States in the event such support is needed by the alien at any time to prevent him from becoming a public charge.
- (k) Any other pertinent information tending to establish the likelihood that the offer of support unquestionably would be fulfilled, not only temporarily but indefinitely if necessary."

These queries are searching in their implications and indicate that specific evidence of substantial means is a practical requirement since, obviously, the specifications go far beyond a general willingness to stand by the newcomer in case of need.

Yet the history of Irish immigration to America, and specifically to Massachusetts, does not indicate that the Irish have been slow to realize their responsibility to the disadvantaged within their own national group. Irish migration to Massachusetts began before the separation of the colony from the mother country. Indeed, Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth colony in his manuscript history mentioned the arrival of a ship in 1627—"with passengers and servants, many being Irish." During

the years 1737 and 1738 ten ships are recorded as coming from Ireland to Boston bringing nearly 1,000 Irish men and women. In 1737 "forty gentlemen of the Irish nation" residing in Boston formed the Charitable Irish Society "for the relief of their poor indigent countrymen." From the first, therefore, Irishmen in America recognized and accepted responsibility for their brethren from the old country.

The many men and women from Ireland who flocked to America in the days of the great Irish migration from the forties to the seventies could not have qualified for admission to this country had present day standards been in effect. They were poor and their kinsfolk who had preceded them had little to offer in the line of financial guarantees. Yet despite this their rich contribution through the years to the political, educational and industrial life of the Commonwealth shows that in the long view industry and opportunity may offset the handicap of poverty on arrival. The federal immigration figures for 1937 show that only 162 persons of the Irish race came during that year to Massachusetts as immigrants. Wealth as a criterion for admission or for issuance of visa, has undoubtedly caused a distinct curtailment of immigration from Ireland.

Naturalization aid still remains the major activity of the Boston office as over 70 per cent of all clients brought naturalization problems. In 1936, 80 per cent of the work concerned naturalization. While the proportion of the naturalization aid work was less in 1937 there was no decrease in actual numbers served. We filed 5,947 applications for first papers in 1936 and 5,025 in 1937; 5,914 applications for final papers in 1936 and 6,500 in 1937; 177 applications for derivative certificates in 1936 and in 1937, 185; and finally, applications for duplicate certificates numbered 515 in 1936 and 633 in 1937.

Citizenship is looked upon as a precious attainment by the foreign born. Work opportunities for the alien are rapidly being lessened. Aliens are excluded from the benefits of many types of legislation. The federal Congress eliminated the aliens from the 1937 Works Progress Administration Appropriation Act. Since alienage has become a distinct economic handicap naturalization aid, therefore, is a definite and present need.

The attainment of American citizenship by naturalization is not an easy procedure. There is an assumption by many patriotic, well-intentioned, but misinformed native Americans that the process of naturalization is simple and that anyone who chooses may become an American citizen. This belief carries with it the inference that the alien who has resided in the country for a number of years without taking steps to become a citizen is by that very fact to be considered potentially disloyal or at least indifferent to the opportunities which this country offers him. Yet, naturalization is neither easy nor cheap. At the present time it is a highly technical and expensive process. Even although the present fees are below the high level of 1934 its cost is still a real burden on the small wage earners. It is moreover so highly technical in its procedures that the barriers set up to prevent fraud have often barred from citizenship honest and sincere persons who could not completely meet the technical requirements. Thousands of foreign born men and women have eagerly sought citizenship and found their object defeated by technicalities and expenditures which have delayed or prevented naturalization. In addition to the technicalities of arrival, residence, change of name and so on, the educational tests for naturalization are often tests of opportunities for education rather than of interest or effort, and penalize the aliens who came here before literacy was a requirement of admission and who have lived in communities where opportunities for schooling were not provided. Also, in certain individual cases, lack of ability in book learning may be a condition beyond the control of the prospective citizen, and yet denial of citizenship may be a severe loss. To quote from a letter from a client on this point.

"I am writing you for my husband who had to appear for his naturalization papers for which he was told he would have to wait at least another year before being called again to appear. Now he was thrown down for not knowing how to read and write, and he also failed on a question concerning the government. Now he doesn't know how to read and write the English language but it isn't because he hasn't tried to learn. He went to the public schools until the age of fourteen, and left school in the fourth grade but couldn't learn to read and write. And for learning the questions concerning the Constitution and laws of government, I've been reading and learning him the laws of our government every night for the next



year and he can answer the questions but when he has to appear in front of an examiner he's forgotten everything he has learned so of course he's thrown down. And he speaks the English language perfect, he's been driving a car and truck for fifteen years and is a foreman where he works and has been working there for twenty-two years. We have our home here and have been here for the past thirty-six years. And he wants to be an American citizen. He doesn't want to go back to Canada where he was born. He doesn't drink. He never was in court for anything so we are asking you if he will be admitted to citizenship next year as we are pretty sure he will not be able to learn any more by then."

In this particular instance the community where the man lived had no evening schools. A man who has held a job for twenty-two years has demonstrated the qualities of industry that make for good citizenship. Since citizenship is now demanded by public opinion for participation in many community benefits, perhaps some standard of educational qualification might be set elastic enough to exempt persons of good will but slow minds.

During the past year the Boston office has aided many veterans of the World War to apply for the special privileges of naturalization available to them. The present statute which will expire May 25, 1938, grants special privileges of naturalization not only to veterans of the American forces in the World War but to aliens who were resident in the United States prior to the World War and who joined the forces of our allies. The greatest number of these allied veterans served in the Italian forces but we have assisted also, veterans in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the British Army and Navy, the Polish Legion, and both the Foreign and Armenian Legion of France. For those who served in Italian, French and Polish armies, there has been considerable translation work to be done as four certified copies were required of each military document. For help in this translation work and for the most generous cooperation in other translation and interpretative work, the Boston office is most grateful to the International Institute of Boston which has given much help in this regard.

The Boston office has had an exceedingly busy year. Indeed the volume of work at the office has outgrown the physical plant. The one small waiting room which is available seats, with crowding, 20 persons. Each day from 80 to 150 persons call at the office. Consequently there are portions of each day when there are no seats for waiting clients, and as many of them are elderly it is quite a hardship that they must endure so uncomfortable a waiting period. The matters which must be discussed by the client with the social worker are distinctly personal and private. All interviews, however, must take place in the one large room reserved for applicants. The noise of typewriters, the confusion of voices, as the room is used by eight social workers and their clients, and the total lack of privacy make efficient interviewing difficult. About one half of the interviews are carried on in a foreign language and even for those persons who speak English there is little fluency in expression so that the process of interviewing is at best a difficult one. Undoubtedly less crowded quarters would increase efficiency and lessen fatigue.

The staff has not increased to meet the growth of the work. In 1920, the first year of the work as a Division of the Department of Education, 7,292 persons were clients at the Boston office. In 1937, there were 20,624 clients recorded at the Boston office, almost three times the 1920 figure. Yet the staff for Boston in 1920 numbered 15 while there were only 10 employees at the Boston office in 1937. In 1920, the entire staff of the Division numbered 20 persons, which is also the number now employed, but in 1920 there were only 2 branch offices and all but 5 of the 20 employees were allocated to the Boston office. Now 5 branch offices are maintained and 10 employees are allocated to serve them. While it is undoubtedly of benefit to the districts of the State far distant from Boston to have a local office it has become increasingly evident that the increased pressure of the work at Boston must be adequately met. The past year has taxed the office beyond the limits of efficient service. It is obvious that additional social workers are needed to interview clients so that long waiting periods for applicants may be eliminated and also that there may be provided reasonable rest periods between interviews so that the interviewer may present a fresh mind to the problem presented. Additional clerical help is also essential to properly carry on the correspondence which is necessary to the work.

The classification of the employees in the Boston office is not now entirely descriptive

of the duties which they perform. Only 4 employees of the Boston office are now classified as social workers. Actually 8 employees perform the tasks which should be allotted to social workers. In 1920 the staff at the Boston office included 15 workers, 9 of whom were classified in grades beyond that of Junior Clerk. In 1937 with almost three times as many clients to interview only 4 workers were classified in the higher grades. Re-classification has been sought for the clerks who have done the highly technical social work of the division. Since the division is a public office it cannot limit its intake of work by numerical limitation of clients served. In order to maintain proper standards for social work, it will be necessary to seek improvement of working conditions at the Boston office by incorporation into the annual budget items to cover re-classification of staff in accordance with work actually performed and to allow for increased staff while the current pressure toward citizenship continues.

During the past year the staff met in a series of conferences to study immigration and naturalization law and to interchange techniques and skills in the interviewing of clients, preparation of documents, etc. Staff members prepared reports on the different national groups resident in the state. Several times during the year foreign speaking members of the staff attended meetings of various racial groups and explained naturalization procedure in the foreign tongue. The supervisor of social service also spoke at the meetings of the courses for the training of teachers of adults, and at various schools and colleges in immigration or citizenship courses. In 1937 she spoke for the Division at Simmons College, Regis College, Bridgewater State Teachers College, Boston University, and the Garland School.

The National Youth Administration has supplied the Division with young women who have been of great assistance in clerical work. In addition to routine office clerical work these young women have collated statistics concerning naturalization. The statistical study, undertaken two years ago, relative to the rate of naturalization, is still underway. It will eventually give a fact basis to relative rates of naturalization over a period of years. Six students from Emmanuel College have also been supplied to the office by the National Youth Administration. These girls have, in addition to statistical and office work, listed the names of those aliens who have been helped to fill out first and second papers for citizenship and given the names to the state supervisor of adult alien education for distribution to supervisors of alien education in the cities and towns located in the Boston district.

#### FALL RIVER OFFICE

No better evidence could be offered for the urgent need for our particular type of service than the total 4,609 persons served in this district during the year 1937.

As in the year preceding, the peak load of applications for service came during the summer season. With the vacation schedule in effect, this created an awkward situation that demanded considerable overtime from the office workers, if the service was to be maintained on an efficient basis.

A large portion of this seasonal increase was made up of citizenship problems and the unusual demand was brought about by the Federal ruling that barred all aliens Works Progress Administration employment.

Added to this factor, was a large group on the local Old Age Assistance rolls, who although in receipt of aid for years, were declared ineligible by federal auditors because of insufficient or questionable proof of citizenship.

To adjust their difficulties required unlimited patience and sympathetic understanding. When it is considered that their ages ranged from sixty-five to eighty-five years, and that their citizenship claims were based on that of fathers, father-in-law, and even grandfathers who were supposed to have been naturalized in various parts of the United States, some idea of the difficulty of aiding this group may be gained.

Because of the knowledge of the various naturalization courts in possession of this office, coupled with perseverance and considerable correspondence, the office had the pleasure of restoring at least 95 per cent of these helpless aged persons to the Old Age Assistance rolls.

This increased interest in citizenship during the mid-year for the years 1936 and 1937 is foreign to any previous experience. Normally, this season has been devoted to immigration and travel problems, with naturalization activities confined mainly to the fall and winter months. This is one indication that our service is not static, but a constant changing one effected by economic variations and ever-changing legislation.



While an increase of many 100 per cent in the number of persons naturalized since the year 1934 over previous years is both encouraging and gratifying, it has taxed the naturalization service far beyond its capacity. As a result, as liaison between the prospective citizens and the Naturalization Bureau, the local office is faced with the difficult task of explaining endlessly the reason for delay which seems interminable to him as something that is unavoidable under present conditions.

At both the naturalization sessions held in the district during the year 1937, the number of persons denied citizenship pending further study would indicate a great need for adult education classes. This city is fortunate in having a number of opportunity classes conducted by the Works Progress Administration that partly fill the need. The number of these classes is not sufficiently great to care for the entire problem.

From experience during the past year with persons who attempted to complete their own preliminary papers for citizenship or had private agencies perform this work, with little or no success, and with the attendant loss of time ranging from several months to a year or more, it is evident that this work is now so highly specialized that it can best be cared for by the State agency.

One might believe that the practice of exploiting the alien which was so prevalent fifteen years ago had apparently ceased in recent years. As proof that there are still those who stand ready to take advantage of the ignorant, an instance that occurred in one of the cities within my district in recent months will serve the purpose. Due to the fact that the newspaper gave widespread publicity to the bill presented to Congress immediately prior to its adjournment in 1937, which would grant special naturalization privileges to illiterate persons of fifty years of age, many persons assumed that the bill was enacted into law. Taking advantage of this erroneous belief, a certain woman with a previous record of Federal Law violations, guaranteed citizenship to hundreds of aged illiterates of a particular race, for which she received fees ranging from \$5 to \$30, merely for completing preliminary forms for declarations of intentions. Upon learning of this activity a letter was addressed to the newspaper in the locality affected, explaining the naturalization law, and warning the public to be on its guard against this form of knavery. This action was sufficient to curtail, if not end this practice.

In this area with hundreds of aliens visiting Canada each year, all subject to the provisions of the immigration law each time they cross the international border, this office as in previous years, was the sole agency that arranged for such visits. The traveler was provided with the advice and necessary documents that enabled him to meet requirements and return home free from difficulties with the immigration authorities.

Despite the rigid restrictions that still govern immigration under the "likely to become a public charge" order, the demand for help from those interested in bringing relatives from abroad, particularly Canada and Portugal, still continues unabated.

Our office familiar with the unfavorable attitude of the American Consuls abroad toward immigration, did nothing to encourage these applicants, since we felt that a prospective immigrant receiving documents from the United States, would assume that this admission was assured and consequently, might suffer bitter disappointment and frequently, pecuniary loss when refused a visa from the consul. However, in all cases that persons were determined to attempt to aid relatives in coming from foreign countries, every possible assistance was furnished by our office.

During the year the various public agencies both city and federal, including the Registrar of Voters, Old Age Assistance, and Public Welfare offices made continuous use of the decisions of this office in involved questions of citizenship. In this connection many were assisted to secure and retain employment by certifying that they had taken the preliminary steps in citizenship, and these certificates were used without question.

The fact that citizenship papers were demanded in recent months from all Works Progress Administration workers gave rise to an awkward situation here. A great number of such persons whose naturalization certificates had been lost, were threatened with dismissal. In a large proportion of the cases it was determined that copies of their naturalization certificates were on file at the District Court in this city. Since under present regulations, months would be consumed in securing the necessary duplicate certificate, this office effected an arrangement with the W.P.A. authorities whereby the court records were verified by their office representative, and these persons were permitted to retain their employment.

The work in the field offices at Attleboro and Taunton increased to such an extent that the office hours from 7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. were quite inadequate to meet the de-

mand, and it was found necessary to devote from four to five hours at each session to satisfy the clients. In these cities the formation of civic clubs among the various races has done much to stimulate naturalization since citizenship is made a requisite for membership in these organizations.

#### LAWRENCE OFFICE

The fiscal year that ended November 30, 1937, showed a total of 4,039 applicants who called at the Lawrence office for information, advice, assistance and service in filling out naturalization and immigration blanks, as well as other legal forms. In addition to service given residents of the city of Lawrence, there were other regular visits made by the district agent to Lowell, Haverhill, Gloucester, Salem, and Newburyport. By these visits, the residents of other cities and towns were given opportunity for personal consultation and interview.

Most of the cases were in regard to citizenship, 3,114 and the preponderant nationalities were from the following countries: Canada, 1,546; Italy, 444; Ireland, 363, and England, 306.

Among many interesting and complicated cases during the year the following are outstanding:

A man was registered to vote in Methuen in 1910 on his father's naturalization and the man's wife was registered to vote in Methuen in 1920 on her husband's citizenship through his father, but it developed in investigation, particularly when a copy of his birth record was obtained, that he was over twenty-one years of age at the time of his father's naturalization. As the matter now stands both he and his wife are aliens but have been assisted in taking steps toward naturalization.

A successfully completed case was that of a Lawrence resident who was assisted in bringing his intended wife here from England. All affidavits, etc., were made out by the Lawrence office. He met her at the port of arrival, Boston, Monday morning, July 12, 1937, and they were married that evening. The assistance of the office was greatly appreciated.

#### NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

With the close of the year ending November 30, 1937, the New Bedford office again showed an increase in the number of people it served in this section of the State. The total number served was 4,513. The report indicates that the increase occurred in cases pertaining to immigration.

More than 70 per cent of the work dealt with matters concerning citizenship, the total number being 3,176. This figure cannot begin to show the work really involved in filling out applications as the majority of the people who filed were illiterates who came to this country many years ago. There was a considerable increase in the work during the months of July and August due to the fact that many people had been dropped from the W.P.A. pay roll because they were not citizens of the United States. Non-citizens were dealt with very harshly with the Emergency Relief Act of 1937. It was an outstanding fact in cases experienced in this office that most of the aliens dropped from these projects were married and had many dependents who were American born. Several native born women who were married to aliens at a time when they lost their citizenship also experienced this same hardship. They were the most difficult people with whom we dealt. The office was represented by its agent at both naturalization sessions held at the Superior Court at New Bedford. At the first session, December 21, 1936, 277 were admitted to citizenship; 28 cases were continued for study, and the remaining 10 were absent. In June, 1937, two days were devoted to naturalization, the 27th and 28th. Of the 233 petitions heard, 197 of the applicants were admitted, the remaining 36 were either continued for study or were absent. At both sessions it was made quite clear to everyone how necessary it was to attend school so that applicants for citizenship might better acquaint themselves with our forms of government. On November 17, 1937, a meeting, the first of its kind, was held in New Bedford by the State Committee on Adult Education to try to impress this point upon the different cities and towns who had abandoned Americanization classes.

The number of immigration cases, 1,233, showed an increase of 404 over the previous year. There were many Emergency Passport applications for American born children taken to Portugal when infants who sought return to the United States,



but upon hearing of the present financial requirements, dropped the matter knowing that they could not guarantee support for the alien who sought admission.

At the close of the year it was pleasant to learn that the office was instrumental in aiding a mother to bring a son and his family from Germany. Affidavits of support were prepared for her late in August. Two days previous to Thanksgiving the family arrived at New York and joined the relatives in Brockton. The man recently made application for a first paper.

The office witnessed the deportation of one of its applicants for citizenship. This person had an American born wife and three American born children. During the past year this man made a visit to Canada against the advice of this office. Upon returning to the United States he was held by Immigration Authorities and questioned about his original entry. No record could be found of it and he was held for a board hearing. After considerable questioning he was paroled to the United States for a period of thirty days in order that he might take advantage of the Registry Act passed on March 2, 1929. The applications for Registry were filled out at this office. During the course of the hearing conducted by Federal Immigration authorities at New Bedford it was discovered that some years ago he committed a crime involving moral turpitude. The local authorities consulted the records of the hearing held in Canada and found that he concealed the records of arrest from them. A warrant was issued from Washington for his arrest and he was later given voluntary departure, but he refused to take it. Recently he was taken to Canada leaving his family here in New Bedford.

The office expressed its gratitude for the splendid cooperation it received from the Inspector in charge of the Federal Immigration Office and also to Clerk of Courts for their prompt and courteous help.

#### SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

During the year ending November 30, 1937, the Springfield Office assisted 3,697 applicants in problems of Citizenship and Immigration as well as extended miscellaneous service on employment and notarial matters and the making of translations of various documents.

As during the past few years because of industrial conditions and social security legislation as well as local community regulations the largest number of applications was somewhat larger than during the previous year but other applications came in the usual number on each classification.

Of the total number of applications, 2,694 have been problems in citizenship, including 798 first papers, 985 second papers, 10 applications for certificates of derivative citizenship, 29 applications for copies of lost naturalization papers, 872 persons were given information and guidance on citizenship. There was a noticeable advance in the age of applicants for citizenship due in many cases to the requirement for Old Age Assistance.

Eight hundred and fifty-five persons presented immigration problems. Because of disturbed conditions abroad more persons were interested in assisting relatives to come to this country but while there was an increase in Immigration Visas issued, in most cases the requirements were so difficult that the applicants could not qualify. The office prepared 298 certificates of identification, 165 affidavits of support, 59 applications for record of registry, 11 forms 639, 22 forms 633, 5 forms 575, 47 applications for permits to re-enter. In addition 42 travel affidavits were issued and 9 passport applications prepared.

Assistance was given to 148 applicants which included 80 persons seeking assistance in employment and financial matters and the remaining 68 cases dealt with translations and notarial service. The State, Federal and municipal agencies as well as private organizations continued to cooperate with this office to the fullest extent and their assistance has been greatly appreciated.

#### WORCESTER OFFICE

Although the character of our work varies little from year to year, that is, a constant ratio is maintained of about four applications concerning citizenship to one for all other classes of service combined, it is interesting to note the variation, in type of applicants, within each service classification, at the present time in comparison with the same service classification in the past years. When the Worcester branch office was estab-

lished, as a full time office, in 1930, most of our second paper applications were made on a first paper that had matured and it was only occasionally that a second paper application was made, without a first paper, by the wife of a citizen. At that time, second paper applications were made principally by comparatively recent arrivals in the United States.

During the last year, out of a total of 1,290 second paper applications, 483, or 37 per cent of the total, were made under certain provisions of the naturalization laws, which waive the requirement for first paper. Included in this group were aliens who had erroneously exercised the rights of citizenship prior to July 1, 1920; American women who had lost American citizenship because of marriage to an alien before September 22, 1922; wives of citizens; in some cases, when they were eligible, husbands of citizens; and world war veterans of both the American and allied armed services. The veterans' applications were about evenly divided between the veterans of the American and allied armed services. Most of these 483 applicants had come to the United States before the world war. Extension of the privilege of a simplified naturalization procedure to the allied world war veterans, which had previously been restricted to the world war veterans of the American armed service, and the rights granted to certain husbands of citizens, by the Act of May 24, 1934, no doubt, has caused an increase in this type of second paper applications, in addition to which wives of citizens, and native born women who have lost their citizenship by marriage, are much more interested now than they were formerly in applying for citizenship.

Because there are so many provisions of the naturalization laws granting exemption from some requirements of the regular procedure to certain aliens, it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the laws, rules and regulations, and to be continually on the alert, to make it certain that correct information regarding proper procedure is given to each applicant for citizenship. To illustrate this point the following two cases, which came to our attention during the year, are cited. The circumstances appeared to be similar in every way, and apparently there would be no difference in the required naturalization procedure for the husband in either situation. Both cases concerned a man, his wife and minor son, all of whom had been born in the United States, and all of whom had gone to Canada to live, where the husband and father, in each case, became naturalized as a citizen of Canada before January 1, 1917, which resulted in the wife and minor son, for each instance, losing the American citizenship which had been acquired at birth.

One family had returned to the United States, as immigrants, in 1923 and the other family had returned to this country in the same manner in 1937. Both sons are now over twenty-one years of age and are not married. Either wife may apply for repatriation under Section 4 of the Act of September 22, 1922, and it will be necessary for both sons to follow the regular naturalization procedure and apply for first paper. Section 4 of the Act of March 3, 1931, allows a native born person, who had established permanent residence in a foreign country before January 1, 1917, and who had become naturalized in such foreign country, to petition for citizenship six months after first paper has been issued to him, without completing the residence requirement and without waiting the usual statutory ninety days period between the filing of the petition for citizenship and the court hearing on same, provided he has been admitted to the United States for permanent residence before the enactment of that act.

Accordingly, the husband who had returned to this country to live in 1923 is eligible to make his application for citizenship under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1931, because he had returned here to live before March 3, 1931, while the husband who returned to this country last year is not eligible for the same privilege because he was admitted subsequent to that date. He must complete a residence of at least three years in the United States, after which he may apply for citizenship under the terms of the Act of May 24, 1934, provided his wife has become repatriated in the meantime. He will also be compelled to wait at least ninety days between the filing and the court hearing of his petition for citizenship, as required by the regular naturalization procedure.

Our total of 4,158 applications, received from representatives of more than 30 different races and nationalities, residing in all of the 5 cities, and nearly all of the 73 towns, contained within the Worcester district, is lower than it had been for the two preceding years but is higher than it had been in any previous year. Ninety-six per cent of the year's total concerned immigration or naturalization matters and because of the requirements of Immigration and Naturalization Service and the American Consular



Service, during recent years, it was necessary to spend considerably more time on the average immigration or naturalization case than was formerly the case.

In the immigration classification insofar as affidavits of support are concerned, much more time must now be spent than was formerly required when it was only necessary to fill out and complete a simple printed form, which took very little time. No proof of the affiant's statements, as made in the affidavit or of his ability to support the prospective immigrant, was then required by the American Consular Authorities. At the present time such affidavits must be typed for each individual, in duplicate, and must give complete detailed information regarding the affiant, his income, his assets, and his financial obligations, in addition to complete information regarding the prospective immigrant and the relationship of such person to the affiant. Corroboratory statements, in duplicate, regarding income and property owned must be submitted with the affidavit to support the statement made therein. These corroborating statements, regarding income, may be furnished by affiants employer or his accountant or may be in the form of certified duplicate copies of the last income tax return filed by him.

The corroborating statements, concerning property owned, may be furnished by the tax assessors, banks, insurance companies, brokerage houses, or any reliable business firm, or institution, which may have accurate knowledge of the existence and ownership of the assets named in the affidavit. When affiants, are married joint affidavits must be executed by the husband and wife.

Other services, not classified as either immigration or naturalization, likewise require much time and effort, such as translations and special affidavits, listed under the heading of notarial service, which come within the scope of our duties, as outlined by law.

The statistics also fail to present an accurate picture of what is accomplished during the year, in that no information is given by such statistics regarding the necessary outside activities of the district agent, which include talks before different organizations in reference to the work of our division, attendance at various naturalization court sessions, and cooperating with other agencies in Americanization work, undertaken by such agencies. In this connection it may be appropriate to mention that the district agent has acted during the last year as chairman, and as committee member in Americanization activities sponsored by the American Legion. In April, 1937, he acted as chairman at exercises held at Worcester when the new citizens, recently naturalized at Worcester, were given their certificates of citizenship and were welcomed by His Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley, as the principal speaker of the evening.

During the early part of the year the district agent also acted as chairman for local and county oratorical contests among high school students, also conducted by the American Legion, with the Constitution of the United States as the subject of the orations. The winner of these contests participated in the final contest held at Faneuil Hall in Boston on April 19, 1937, which contest was presided over by Mr. James G. Reardon, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. Although these were entirely American Legion activities, they concerned the subject of Americanization and the district agents considered it his duty to take an active part in them as a Legionnaire, because he is the Americanization representative of the state in Central Massachusetts.

The usual schedule of office hours was maintained at the field offices at Fitchburg and Gardner, where we worked with Miss Margaret E. Kielty and Miss Cora M. Leamy, the respective school Directors of Americanization in those cities. When service has been requested it has likewise been given to Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization of the Worcester public schools and other school authorities throughout the district. No regular schedules of office hours were held outside of Worcester, Fitchburg and Gardner but other communities in the district were visited on special occasions when it was found necessary to do so.

Mr. Thomas B. Dowd, Miss Carol L. Mannix and Miss Adell Dispersia, representing the National Youth Administration at Worcester, showed a fine spirit of cooperation with us last year by assigning the part time services of several girls to our offices to aid with the clerical work which accumulates rapidly. The services of these girls were found to be very helpful and this opportunity is taken to thank Mr. Dowd and the Misses Mannix and Dispersia for their cooperation.

The usual pleasant relations have been maintained during the year with the personnel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Boston, Mr. James F. Healy, the Postmaster at Worcester, Mr. William C. Bowen, Clerk of Superior Court at Worcester, and his office staff, Mr. Malcolm C. Midgley, City Clerk at Worcester and his office staff and all other federal, state, county and municipal officials with whom the Worcester office has had occasion to come in contact.

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
EUROPE . . . . .	9,203	2,044	1,155	2,410	1,541	1,895	18,248
Albania . . . . .	234	1	2	9	1	96	343
Austria . . . . .	33	2	2	3	9	4	53
Belgium . . . . .	26	1	31	10	1	4	73
Bulgaria . . . . .	5	2	—	—	—	2	9
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	18	2	—	—	14	4	38
Danzig . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Denmark . . . . .	38	2	—	2	3	6	51
Estonia . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Finland . . . . .	62	—	17	2	5	205	291
France . . . . .	102	13	33	31	10	8	197
Germany . . . . .	266	34	33	32	91	33	489
Greece . . . . .	393	41	104	193	103	44	878
Hungary . . . . .	18	1	—	3	6	2	30
Iceland . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Italy . . . . .	4,437	164	444	94	485	513	6,137
Latvia . . . . .	68	—	—	—	3	4	75
Lithuania . . . . .	625	1	94	11	16	282	1,029
Luxembourg . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Netherlands . . . . .	33	1	2	10	—	20	66
Norway . . . . .	80	1	4	4	1	12	102
Poland . . . . .	810	268	177	227	606	339	2,427
Portugal . . . . .	508	1,421	76	1,718	62	16	3,801
Roumania . . . . .	47	—	1	3	2	5	58
Russia . . . . .	985	68	98	43	91	63	1,348
San Marino . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Spain . . . . .	61	2	2	3	3	2	73
Sweden . . . . .	301	18	31	11	29	215	605
Switzerland . . . . .	22	—	4	1	—	5	32
Yugoslavia . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	11	22
THE BRITISH EMPIRE . . . . .	9,238	2,241	2,352	1,824	1,819	1,888	19,362
England . . . . .	822	319	306	622	76	129	2,274
Wales . . . . .	13	2	—	2	1	6	24
Scotland . . . . .	378	21	93	20	85	83	680
No. Ireland . . . . .	109	10	35	2	4	26	186
Ireland . . . . .	2,120	217	328	73	255	220	3,213
Canada . . . . .	4,685	1,647	1,563	1,074	1,387	1,400	11,756
Newfoundland . . . . .	809	9	20	16	5	20	879
British West Indies . . . . .	275	8	3	13	—	2	301
Australia . . . . .	7	2	—	—	3	1	13
Possessions in Asia . . . . .	2	3	3	—	—	—	8
Possessions in Africa . . . . .	11	—	1	—	—	—	12
Other Possessions . . . . .	7	3	—	2	3	1	16
THE AMERICAS . . . . .	1,272	235	268	240	293	205	2,513
The United States . . . . .	1,177	221	266	225	289	198	2,376
Mexico . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Costa Rica . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nicaragua . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Salvador . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Panama . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Argentina . . . . .	10	—	1	—	—	—	11
Bolivia . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Brazil . . . . .	12	11	1	11	—	3	38
Chile . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Colombia . . . . .	2	—	—	1	2	—	5
Peru . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Uruguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haiti . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Philippine Islands . . . . .	30	3	—	1	—	1	35
Puerto Rico . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Canal Zone . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Virgin Isles . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Amer. Samoa . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
AFRICA AND ASIA . . . . .	911	89	264	39	44	170	1,517
Egypt . . . . .	7	—	1	—	—	—	8
Ethiopia . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Liberia . . . . .	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Morocco . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arabia . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Armenia . . . . .	338	—	29	—	17	2	386
China . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Iran . . . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	4
Japan . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Palestine . . . . .	6	2	—	—	—	—	8
Syria . . . . .	150	79	108	37	22	43	439
Turkey . . . . .	397	5	125	1	4	123	655
Total . . . . .	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Abington . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Acton . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acushnet . . . . .	—	1	—	120	—	—	121
Adams . . . . .	4	—	—	—	63	—	67
Agawam . . . . .	—	—	—	—	51	—	51
Amesbury . . . . .	4	—	30	—	—	—	34
Amherst . . . . .	2	—	—	—	6	—	8
Andover . . . . .	12	—	115	—	—	—	127
Arlington . . . . .	249	—	—	—	—	—	249
Ashburnham . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Ashby . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ashland . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Athol . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	8	14
ATTLEBORO . . . . .	14	195	—	2	—	—	211
Auburn . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	48	55
Avon . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ayer . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	1	8
Barnstable . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Barre . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	14	16
Bedford . . . . .	13	—	2	—	—	—	15
Belchertown . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bellingham . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Belmont . . . . .	179	—	—	—	—	—	179
Berkley . . . . .	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Berlin . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Bernardston . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
BEVERLEY . . . . .	46	—	18	—	—	—	64
Billerica . . . . .	36	—	3	—	—	—	39
Blackstone . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Bolton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
BOSTON . . . . .	9,838	3	3	1	1	2	9,848
Bourne . . . . .	3	—	—	5	—	—	8
Boxford . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Boylston . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Braintree . . . . .	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Bridgewater . . . . .	13	1	—	20	—	—	34
Brimfield . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
BROCKTON . . . . .	59	1	—	22	1	—	83
Brookfield . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Brookline . . . . .	389	—	—	—	—	—	389
Burlington . . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	1,387	—	—	1	—	—	1,388
Canton . . . . .	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Carlisle . . . . .	6	—	1	—	—	—	7
Carver . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Charlton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	15	16
Chelmsford . . . . .	7	—	34	—	—	—	41
CHELSEA . . . . .	440	—	1	—	—	—	441
Cheshire . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Chester . . . . .	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
CHICOPEE . . . . .	11	—	—	—	667	—	678
Clinton . . . . .	11	—	1	—	—	43	55
Cohasset . . . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Colrain . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Concord . . . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Dana . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Danvers . . . . .	4	—	19	—	—	—	23
Dartmouth . . . . .	2	7	—	160	—	—	169
Dedham . . . . .	92	—	—	1	—	—	93
Deerfield . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dennis . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dighton . . . . .	—	22	—	—	—	—	22
Douglass . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	10	12
Dover . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dracut . . . . .	4	—	37	—	—	—	41
Dudley . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Dunstable . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Duxbury . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
East Brookfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
East Longmeadow . . . . .	—	—	—	—	26	—	26
Easthampton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Easton . . . . .	9	10	—	—	—	—	19
Edgartown . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Essex . . . . .	8	—	1	—	—	—	9
EVERETT . . . . .	556	—	—	—	—	—	556
Fairhaven . . . . .	3	2	—	171	—	—	176
FALL RIVER . . . . .	9	3,436	1	5	—	—	3,451
Falmouth . . . . .	6	—	—	22	—	—	28
FITCHBURG . . . . .	33	—	—	—	—	332	365
Foxborough . . . . .	10	3	—	—	—	—	13



LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Framingham . . . . .	123	—	—	—	—	4	127
Franklin . . . . .	22	1	—	—	—	1	24
Freetown . . . . .	—	7	—	5	—	—	12
GARDNER . . . . .	10	—	—	—	1	206	217
Georgetown . . . . .	2	—	8	—	—	—	10
Gill . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
GLOUCESTER . . . . .	32	—	132	—	—	—	164
Grafton . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	74	78
Granby . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Granville . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Great Barrington . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greenfield . . . . .	4	—	—	—	6	—	10
Greenwich . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Groton . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	4	8
Groveland . . . . .	1	—	14	—	—	—	15
Hadley . . . . .	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Hamilton . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hampden . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hanover . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Hanson . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hardwick . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
Harvard . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
Harwich . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Hatfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
HAVERHILL . . . . .	32	—	392	—	—	—	424
Hingham . . . . .	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Hinsdale . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Holbrook . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	21	24
Holland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Holliston . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
HOLYOKE . . . . .	19	—	—	—	683	—	702
Hopedale . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	15	22
Hopkinton . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hubbardston . . . . .	2	—	1	—	—	2	5
Hudson . . . . .	45	—	—	—	1	3	49
Hull . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Huntington . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Ipswich . . . . .	14	—	1	—	—	—	15
Kingston . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lakeville . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Lancaster . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Lanesborough . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
LAWRENCE . . . . .	43	—	1,745	—	—	—	1,788
Lee . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Leicester . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
LEOMINSTER . . . . .	4	—	1	—	—	85	90
Lexington . . . . .	51	—	—	—	—	—	51
Leyden . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lincoln . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Littleton . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Longmeadow . . . . .	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
LOWELL . . . . .	103	—	754	—	—	1	858
Ludlow . . . . .	1	—	—	—	87	—	88
Lunenburg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
LYNN . . . . .	183	—	5	1	—	—	189
Lynnfield . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
MALDEN . . . . .	456	—	—	—	—	—	456
Manchester . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mansfield . . . . .	11	14	—	—	—	—	25
Marblehead . . . . .	16	—	4	—	—	—	20
Marion . . . . .	1	—	—	15	—	—	16
MARLBOROUGH . . . . .	33	—	—	—	—	10	43
Marshfield . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Mattapoissett . . . . .	—	—	—	22	—	—	22
Maynard . . . . .	64	—	3	—	—	1	68
Medfield . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
MEDFORD . . . . .	474	—	—	—	—	—	474
Medway . . . . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
MELROSE . . . . .	126	—	—	—	—	—	126
Merrimac . . . . .	6	—	9	—	—	—	15
Methuen . . . . .	6	—	271	2	—	—	279
Middleborough . . . . .	12	2	—	1	—	—	15
Middlefield . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middleton . . . . .	7	—	3	—	—	—	10
Milford . . . . .	39	—	—	2	—	34	75
Millbury . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
Millis . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Millville . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Milton . . . . .	61	—	—	—	—	—	61
Monroe . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1



LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Monson . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Montague . . . . .	1	—	—	—	4	—	5
Montgomery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nantucket . . . . .	2	—	—	4	—	—	6
Natick . . . . .	84	—	—	—	—	—	84
Needham . . . . .	44	—	1	—	—	—	45
NEW BEDFORD . . . . .	22	15	—	3,838	—	2	3,877
New Braintree . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Newbury . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Newburyport . . . . .	43	—	95	—	—	—	138
NEWTON . . . . .	381	—	—	—	—	—	381
Norfolk . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
NORTH ADAMS . . . . .	1	—	—	—	28	—	29
North Andover . . . . .	—	—	89	—	—	—	89
North Attleborough . . . . .	1	63	—	—	—	—	64
North Brookfield . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	12	13
North Reading . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
NORTHAMPTON . . . . .	3	—	—	—	23	—	26
Northborough . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Northbridge . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	126	128
Norton . . . . .	—	38	—	—	—	—	38
Norwell . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Norwood . . . . .	64	—	—	—	—	—	64
Oakham . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Orange . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Oxford . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	38	39
Palmer . . . . .	1	—	—	—	89	—	90
PEABODY . . . . .	38	—	17	—	—	—	55
Pelham . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pembroke . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pepperell . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	3	9
PITTSFIELD . . . . .	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Plainville . . . . .	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Plymouth . . . . .	14	1	—	—	—	—	15
Princeton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Provincetown . . . . .	3	—	—	3	—	—	6
QUINCY . . . . .	402	—	—	1	—	—	403
Randolph . . . . .	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Raynham . . . . .	1	11	—	—	—	—	12
Reading . . . . .	48	—	—	—	—	—	48
Rehoboth . . . . .	1	10	—	—	—	—	11
REVERE . . . . .	227	—	—	1	—	—	228
Rochester . . . . .	1	2	—	5	—	—	8
Rockland . . . . .	10	—	—	1	—	—	11
Rockport . . . . .	2	—	17	—	—	—	19
Rowley . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Royalston . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Russell . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rutland . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	14	15
SALEM . . . . .	66	—	104	—	1	—	171
Salisbury . . . . .	4	—	5	—	—	—	9
Sandwich . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Saugus . . . . .	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Savoy . . . . .	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Scituate . . . . .	23	—	—	1	—	—	24
Seekonk . . . . .	1	22	—	—	—	—	23
Sharon . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sherborn . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shirley . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	3	8
Shrewsbury . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	73	77
Somerset . . . . .	1	108	—	—	—	—	109
SOMERVILLE . . . . .	1,194	1	1	—	—	1	1,197
South Hadley . . . . .	1	—	—	—	21	—	22
Southborough . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	4	10
Southbridge . . . . .	8	—	—	—	1	62	71
Southwick . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Spencer . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	45	46
SPRINGFIELD . . . . .	15	1	—	2	1,637	—	1,655
Sterling . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Stockbridge . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stoneham . . . . .	37	—	2	—	—	—	39
Stoughton . . . . .	29	—	—	—	—	—	29
Stow . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sturbridge . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Sudbury . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sunderland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sutton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Swampscott . . . . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Swansea . . . . .	1	72	—	—	—	—	73
TAUNTON . . . . .	14	466	—	7	—	1	488

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Templeton . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	14	16
Tewksbury . . . . .	14	—	9	—	—	—	23
Tisbury . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Topsfield . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Townsend . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Tyngsborough . . . . .	1	—	5	—	—	—	6
Upton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Uxbridge . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	31	36
Wakefield . . . . .	90	—	1	—	—	—	91
Wales . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Walpole . . . . .	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
WALTHAM . . . . .	270	1	1	—	—	1	273
Ware . . . . .	11	—	—	—	11	—	22
Wareham . . . . .	6	—	—	26	1	—	33
Warren . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	9	10
Watertown . . . . .	497	—	1	—	—	—	498
Wayband . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Webster . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	64	75
Wellesley . . . . .	88	—	—	—	—	—	88
Wendell . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wenham . . . . .	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
West Boylston . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
West Brookfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
West Springfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	120	—	120
West Tisbury . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Westborough . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	22	30
WESTFIELD . . . . .	6	—	—	—	32	—	38
Westford . . . . .	4	—	16	—	—	—	20
Westhampton . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Westminster . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Weston . . . . .	24	—	—	1	—	—	25
Westport . . . . .	—	82	—	7	—	—	89
Westwood . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Weymouth . . . . .	106	1	—	—	—	—	107
Whitman . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wilbraham . . . . .	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
Wilmington . . . . .	29	—	5	—	—	—	34
Winchendon . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	6	17
Winchester . . . . .	67	—	—	—	—	—	67
Winsor . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winthrop . . . . .	76	—	—	—	—	—	76
WOBURN . . . . .	128	—	2	—	1	1	132
WORCESTER . . . . .	57	—	1	—	2	2,417	2,477
Wrentham . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Out of State . . . . .	212	—	45	32	31	19	339
Total . . . . .	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Citizenship . . . . .	14,707	3,271	3,114	3,176	2,694	3,438	30,400
Immigration . . . . .	3,982	976	772	1,233	855	563	8,381
Miscellaneous . . . . .	592	199	33	43	80	82	1,029
Notarial Service . . . . .	702	163	111	55	58	61	1,150
Translation . . . . .	641	—	9	6	10	14	680
Totals . . . . .	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640

SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION GIVING RACIAL MINORITY GROUPS  
INCLUDED UNDER COUNTRY OF BIRTH IN NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Armenians . . . . .	652	3	143	—	19	118	935
Assyrians . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	5	22
Canadian French . . . . .	704	1,492	1,170	995	1,381	927	6,669
Greeks . . . . .	416	41	110	39	89	45	740
Jewish . . . . .	1,373	66	74	68	103	168	1,852
Negroes . . . . .	350	8	4	199	—	—	561
Polish . . . . .	510	262	147	217	602	268	2,006
Lithuanians . . . . .	498	—	92	2	10	250	852
Ukrainians . . . . .	42	5	18	—	—	2	67
Totals . . . . .	4,562	1,877	1,758	1,520	2,204	1,783	13,704















